

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Dept.
Rochon Family

Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

16 Augustin ROCCHON

Chart No. _____

b. 25 Dec 1728 St Lachenaie
m. 23 Jan 1758

2) Therese FILION

b. 1738 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Pierre CADIEUX

b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 11 Jan 1762 Rivier des Prairies

1) Louise BRAZEAU

b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 Louis BLAIS

b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 19 Feb 1748 St. Genevieve

1) Elisabeth ROULEAU

b. 16 June 1729 Montreal (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 Joseph-Marie Emond

b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. NEED THIS M:

Isabelle CLARKE/STAINÉ

b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 Isabelle CLARKE/STAINÉ

b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Jacques ROCCHON

b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 17 Jan 1791 St Therese

25 Anne GRIGNON

b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 Louis BLAIS

b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 29 May 1780 St Genevieve

27 2) Charlotte Lachenaie

b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 Michel CONSTANTINEAU

b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 14 June 1763 Assomption

29 Marie-Anastasie SAVOYE **

b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 Joseph-Louis TASSE

b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 20 July 1784 St Martin

31 Louise CHARRON

b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

14 Nicolas CONSTANTINEAU

b. (Father of No. 7)

b. m. 16 Nov 1807 St. Benoit

15 Marie TASSE

b. (Mother of No. 7)

b. m. 20 July 1784 St Martin

31 Louise CHARRON

b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. m. 20 July 1784 St Martin

31 Louise CHARRON

b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

8 Augustin ROCCHON

b. 19 Jan 1759 (Father of No. 4)

p.b. St. Rose Ile Jesus Montreal

m. 29 Jan 1781 St. Eustache

d. before 1829

p.d.

Marie Louise CADIEUX

(Mother of No. 4)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 Jean Baptiste BLAIS

(Father of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

m. 8 Feb 1808 St Benoit

d.

p.d.

11 Marie-Marguerite Emond

(Mother of No. 5)

b. ca 1788

p.b.

d. 28 July 1854

p.d. Grenville

12 Jacques ROCCHON

(Father of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

m. 19 Feb 1816 St Eustache

d.

p.d.

Marie Anne BLAIS

(Mother of No. 6)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 Nicolas CONSTANTINEAU

(Father of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

m. 16 Nov 1807 St. Benoit

d.

p.d.

15 Marie TASSE

(Mother of No. 7)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

Marie (Rochon) Haberkorn

Spiller

Route 4 Box 45A

Gumbarland, Wi. 54829

October 1982

4 Antoine ROCCHON

(Father of No. 2)

b.

p.b.

m. 19 Jan 1829 St Benoit-

-Deux Montagnes

d.

p.d.

2 Augustin ROCCHON

(Father of No. 1)

b. 28 May 1831

p.b. Montebello, P. Quebec

m. 27 Aug 1855-Grenville, P. Que.

d.

p.d.

5 Rosalie BLAIS

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 20 July 1811

p.b. St Benoit, Deux Montagnes

d.

p.d.

Isaie ROCCHON (My Grandfather)

20 Jan 1867

b. St. Philippe, P. Quebec

. 12 Jan 1886 P. Que.

19 Apr 1943

d. Crosby, Minnesota

6 Jacques ROCCHON

(Father of No. 3)

b.

p.b.

m. 15 Feb 1836 St Scholastique

d.

p.d.

3 Olive ROCCHON

(Mother of No. 1)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 Angelique CONSTANTINEAU

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 14 Oct 1818

p.b. St Benoit

d. 27 Aug 1899

p.d. Florence, Wi. U.S.A.

zanne CONSTANTINEAU

(Spouse of No. 1)

Dec 1868 d. 16 Oct 1960

t. Philinne d. St. Paul

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Rochon Family

HUSBAND'S NAME Louis Augustin Rochon
 When Born _____ Where _____ (Husband's Full Name)
 Christened 14 MAY 1724 Where Mobile
 When Died _____ 1780 Where "
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) LOUISA FIEVRE, (da. of ETIENNE FIEVRE & MARIE GRISE)
 Number (1) (2) etc. _____
 His Father CHARLES ROCHON His Mother's Maiden Name HENRIETTE COLON
 (dit. LAVIOLETTE)

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME MARIE Jeanne Simon dit LA POINTE
 When Born _____ Where _____
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ 1764 Where _____ Date _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____ Compiler _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____ Address _____
 Number (1) (2) etc. _____ City _____ State _____
 Her Father Joseph Simon dit LA POINTE Her Mother's Maiden Name _____

Male or Female	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			WHEN DIED			Married
		Day	Month	Year	Town or Place	County	State or Country	Day	Month	Year	
	1 MARIA LOUISA (MARY)			1752	Mobile						Date To <u>1764</u> <u>CHARLES ORBANK DEMAY</u>
	2 Pierre Augustin			1751							Date To _____
	3 (illegible)			1757							Date To _____
	4										Date To _____
	5										Date To _____
	6										Date To _____
	7										Date To _____
	8										Date To _____
	9										Date To _____
	10										Date To _____
	11										Date To _____
	12										Date To _____
	13										Date To _____
	14										Date To _____

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Rochon Family

HUSBAND'S NAME CHARLES ROCHON

When Born 1673

Where QUEBEC

Christened

Where

When Died

Where

When Buried 22 MAR 1733

Where

When Married

Where

Other Wives (if any)
Number (1) (2) etc.

His Father Simon Rocheran

His Mother's Maiden Name MATHURINE BUISSON
da. of Nicolas Dupre

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Henriette Colon

When Born

Where

Christened

Where

When Died 1 mar 1733

Where Mobile

When Buried

Where

Other Husb. (if any)
Number (1) (2) etc.

Her Father JEAN COLON dit LA VIOLETTE

Her Mother's Maiden Name CATHERINE EXIPAKINBA

Male or Female	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	WHEN BORN Day Month Year	WHERE BORN Town or Place County State or Country	WHEN DIED* Day Month Year	Date To
	1 CHARLES	5 JAN 1716	Fort Louis CONDE	24 Dec 1747	
	2 Pierre	14 OCT 1717		1771	
	3 Henriette	17 Feb 1720			
	4 MARIE Josephe	BAP. 19 AP 1722 17 MAR 1722			
see BACK	5 Luis Augustin	BAP. 14 MAY 1724			
	6 MARIE Therese	7 MAR 1726		19 MAR 1733	
	7 JEAN	25 Dec 1728		8 Feb 1764	
	8 MARGUERITE	23 AP 1731 BAP. MAR 1733			
	9 OLIVER	28 Feb 1733			
	10 undated births:				
	11 Therese				
	12 Constance				
	13				
	14				

Family Group Sheet, Form F-1
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 * If burial date is known, list it on children and not death date, write
 burial date, prefix (Burial). Use reverse side for additional info.

see BACK

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#1 CIC Birth JAN 5, BAP. JAN 6

#2 Pierre m. Catherine PAUX (PROT)(PEAU)

dau. of Andre Pierre de la Rochelle France

and Jeanne de l'Isle de CERAN (ANDREWS) (JEANNE LAFOND of Isle d'Oleron
From Louis Legacy)

#4 Marie Josepha - Charles Osborne Demouy - see their chart (CIC Andrews)

#5 m. Marie Jeanne, dau. of Joseph Simon dit La Pointe of Dauphin Island + Pascagoula

#6 - had a dau., Marie Josephe, b. 20 MAR 1719 CIC.

#3 Henretta CIC (ANDREWS)

#5 Baptism in possession of Betty Rodgers - (CIC)

— Jean Colin dit Laviolette - Catherine Exi PAKINABA. see their chart

#8 CIC (ANDREWS)

#8 Mobile Library — had son Pierre, who married mlle NARBONNE.

#9 Birth - Oliver, Baptism, Death of his Mother (CIC Andrews)

#5 2nd wife Louisa Fierre m. 20 MAR 1760 (CIC)

#6 birth of Marie Joseph, dau. of Marie Therese Rochon, Jean Crospeau

#11 son born 18 June 1708 Fort Louis de la Louisiane

#11 FRANCOIS born - 19 FEB 1710

#6 and #11 may be same person, with 1st husband and 2nd husband

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by File
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country, of tobacco and of indigo. The latter has been very productive in proportion to what was planted. Olivier has grown some, twenty leagues up the Mobile River, which is very beautiful.

Sieur Lalande,⁶ warehouse-keeper, having noticed that some wheat appeared in the straw that was used to pack the guns in their cases, had collected, dried, and threshed two hatfuls, which he sowed at different times. It produced for him two full flour casks. He had it ground by a hand-mill and had it baked. The bread from it was found to be very good. [fol. 196] This incident demonstrates very simply the goodness of the climate and of the soil, which refuses nothing that is planted in it when one devotes oneself to choosing suitable seasons.

Finally, as it has been only a few days since I have arrived at my command, many things may have happened here that have not come to my knowledge [and] about which I shall be better informed in the future, and I shall be able to render you a more extensive and more exact account in the future.

I am with the most lively gratitude and the most profound respect, my lord, of your Lordship, [The] very humble and very obedient servant,

LOUBOEY.

At Mobile, September 25, 1741.

[Endorsed:] Louisiana
September 25, 1741.

¹François Saucier was a draftsman and engineer. In 1738 he reconnoitered the distance between the Yazoo and Tombigbee rivers for the second Chickasaw campaign (MPA:FD, III, 711); he served in several posts and was an engineer at Fort Toulouse, where a daughter was born to his wife Marie Jeanne Fontaille in 1749 (Mobile Baptismal Records, November 21, 1751). In 1751 he was transferred to Illinois to become the architect of a new Fort Chartres; he died there in 1757 (Bobé Descloseaux to Peirène de Moras, July 11, 1757, in AC, C13A, 39, fols. 289-90). See Saucier and Seineke, "François Saucier," 199-227.

²This probably refers to a memoir by Saucier of September 25 on the state of the fort (in AC, C13A, 26, fols. 197-98). A letter from Beauchamp to Maurepas of September 18 recounts the tests, which consisted of firing cannons at the walls (AC, C13A, 26, fols. 210-13v).

³These Rochon brothers were members of an important family, the head of which was among the earliest settlers in the Mobile district. The Rochons were planters and contractors; more information about the family, which remained in the area after the cession to the English, can be found in Higginbotham, *Old Mobile*, 244 n. 51, 456; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*; the Mobile Baptismal Records contain the notices of births to this prolific family.

⁴The expression in French is *viande prete*.

⁵A page was missing from the original document when it was bound and paginated in the French archives.

⁶Charles Marie de La Lande was a leading early citizen of Mobile with landholdings neighboring the Rochons on the Dog River (Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, 515). He served as a clerk and warehouse-keeper at Fort Toulouse for a time after 1722 (MPA:FD, II, 271), then as warehouse-keeper at Mobile until his retirement in 1747 (Bobé Descloseaux to Maurepas, March 24, 1747, in AC, C13A, 31, fol. 173). His standing in the community of Mobile is attested by his holding the honor of "First Creole" in 1740 (Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, 147).

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Rochon Family

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
MOBILE COUNTY.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we,

Crescent Greelott *Jerome Esclava*

are held and firmly bound unto the State of Alabama, in the penal sum of Two Hundred Dollars, for the payment whereof, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this *3rd* day of *Oct* A. D. 1870

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas the above bound *Crescent Greelott* has obtained License to intermarry and be joined together in the Bonds of Matrimony with *Lumina Rochon* Now, if there be no lawful cause why such marriage should not be celebrated, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Crescent Greelott
Jerome Esclava

L. S.

L. S.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
MOBILE COUNTY.

Before me, GUSTAVUS HORTON, Judge

of Probate in and for said County and State, personally appeared
and the said

being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that the within named *is over twenty-one years of age; that within named is over the age of eighteen years, and is residing in this County, and that there is no lawful cause why the contemplated Marriage within referred to, should not be celebrated, so far as affiant knows or has any reason to believe.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
MOBILE COUNTY.

To any of the State Judges, or to any Ordained Minister of the Gospel, or to any Justice of the Peace of said County - Greeting:

Know Ye, That you are hereby authorized and Licensed to join together in the Bonds of Matrimony, *Crescent Greelott*

with *Lumina Rochon*

Given under my hand and seal, this *3rd* day of *Oct* 1870.

G. Horton

L. S.

JUDGE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Mobile County.

To the Judge of Probate of said County:

I Herby Certify, That I this day solemnized the rites of Matrimony, between *and* who are within named, at *in said County.*

Witness my hand this, *the* day of 187

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Rochon Family

Sherry Owens

From: Sherry Owens
Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 2010 11:56 AM
To: 'dons05@yahoo.com'
Subject: RE: Sprinkle

Hi Don,
Just hoping you received my e-mail. Please Let me know.
Else Martin

From: Sherry Owens
Sent: Monday, November 08, 2010 6:06 PM
To: 'dons05@yahoo.com'
Subject: Sprinkle

Rochon and Allied Families was written by

David A. Sprinkle
Shannon Drive Box 512
Bayou La Batre, AL 36509
Phone 334-824-2523

Page 32

Jeanne Rochon, daughter of Jean Rochon and Marie Joseph Milon,

Married Charles Parant, son of Francois Parant and Marianne Arlu.

The Parant family relocated from Mobile, AL. to St. Tammany Parish, LA., about 1783

They were the parents of nine children.

1. Jeanne Celeste Parant, born March 5, 1773, Mobile AL
Baptized December 1773, Mobile AL
Married Dr. Louis Fortin, January 17, 1794, New Orleans, LA
Died March 27, 1860, New Orleans, LA
Four children: (page 50)
Marie Jeanne Celeste Fortin, born Nov 22, 1797, baptized, May 9, 1798, New Orleans, LA,
Married Armand Duplantier, Jr. ca 1815
Louis Fortin, born ca 1799
Charles Fortin, born ca 1800
Edward Fortin, born ca 1802, married Aimee ____ ca 1840
2. Francois Parant, born ca 1776, Mobile, AL
3. Pierre Parant, baptized July 22, 1781, Mobile, AL
4. Eugene Parant, born ca 1780 Mobile, AL
5. Joseph Ursin Parant, born August 22, 1785, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Baptized September 7, 1785, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Died June 11, 1790 St. Tammany Parish, LA
6. Louisa Parant, born May 28, 1787, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Baptized June 4, 1789, St. Tammany Parish, LA
7. Charles Parant, Jr., born April 19, 1789 St. Tammany Parish, LA
Baptized June 4, 1789, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Married Hedwig Roman, 1815, St. Tammany Parish, LA, no issue from this marriage
Died 1816, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Eight Children born to Charles Parant's (page 51)

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Nina Parant, born ca 1828; Eugene Parant, born ca 1829; Angela Parant, born ca 1831; Felice Parant, born ca 1833; Bernard Parant, born ca 1837; Francoise Parant, born ca 1839; Zenon Parant, born ca 1843; Ursin Parant, born ca 1846

8. Josephine Parant, born January 26, 1792, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Baptized March 1, 1792, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Married 1st Aguste DeFou; Married 2nd Leopold Louis Clavier
9. Francoise Amanda Parant, born February 27, 1797, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Baptized April 3, 1797, St. Tammany Parish, LA
Married ca 1820 to Andre Bienvinu Roman
Andre Bienvinu Roman was born ca 1705 (native of St. Tammany Parish, LA)
He became the 6th and 8th Governor of the State of Louisiana
Children, born in St. James Parish, LA, were:
Charles, born ca 1821; Alfred born ca 1823; Felice born ca 1829; Robert born ca 1831; Jeanne born ca

1836

Sincerely,
Else Martin, sub for Sherry Owens
Pascagoula Public Library
Genealogy and Local History Department

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~~RECEIVED~~ 11 11
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Charles Rochon, native of Quebec and descendant of a Canadian family originally from Saint-Come-le-Vert in Mans. Rochon's family connections in Canada had been numerous and influential; the Guyons, the Buissons de Saint-Cosme and the Gaulins (his first cousin, Antoine, was presently a priest of the Seminaire de Quebec.) Leaving his family at an early age, Rochon had for years traveled on the Mississippi, exploring with Henri de Tonti and dealing in furs. During the colony's very early years, he, along with Jean Brunet, dit Bourbonnais and numerous other Canadians, had drifted into Mobile where Beinville enticed him to remain and placed him for a short time on the King's payroll. When Pontchartrain's orders to discharge the Canadians came, Rochon was released. His first thought was to return to the life of the trapper; but he was then in his thirty-fifth year, a widower with at least one child. Since he had accumulated a fair amount of capital, he decided to remain at Mobile. Shortly after 1708, he went downriver to join Claude Parent and Pierre-Rene' Leboeuf and built a house, a fair-sized structure measuring twenty by twenty-seven feet. The house was a duplex (estimated value: eight hundred livres) which Rochon built in conjunction with a certain Marchand, a trader and probably a kinsman.

After long conversations with Rochon and his neighbors, Bienville and Dartaguiette decided with finality to move the entire town to the river's mouth, the removal to begin immediately. Further plans were then made to re-situate some of the area's buffer villages.

Higginbotham's "Old Mobile" continues the interaction of Charles Rochon in the movement of Old Mobile to the present site.

Marchand, who years before, with Rochon had built the duplex, near the new site, intended to return to France as soon as the next ship arrived. Anticipating his departure, Davion (a Missionary) arranged to buy Marchand's half of the duplex for 240 livres, and shortly thereafter moved in next to Rochon.

Bienville saw the settlers at work reestablishing themselves at New Mobile, and felt a new day dawning. There were some remarkably hearty and enterprising inhabitants present in his Colony-- men like Saucier, Rivard, La Loire, Trudeau, Trepanier, Rochon, Derbanne, Saint-Denia, and the Brothers Chauvin, men who had lifted themselves up by their own initiative, who whatever might lie ahead, would carry the colony forward in this execrable and defiant land.

From "Old Mobile", by Jay Higginbotham

Higginbotham's footnote in "Old Mobile" says that in the Archives des Colonies:

Charles, progenitor of the large and later prosperous Rochon family of colonial Louisiana, had been born in Boucherville in 1673, descendants of ancestors from Saint-Come-le-vert in the bishopric of Mans. His mother Mathurine Buisson, was a sister of Jean-Francois Buisson de Saint-Cosme (1660-1712) of the Seminaire de Quebec. Dictionnaire geographique des familles canadiennes, I pp. 54, 525. Also Archives des Colonies, F1A, 11, f. 73; 13, f. 118. Archives Judiciaires de Quebec, Greffe de Duquet, May 24, 1671. (Montigny to Tremblay), 1700, Archives de Seminaire des Quebec, Missions, 107, 1., Archives of the Diocese of Mobile, A, entry following May 30, 1709; Aug 4, 1710.

A few of the Officers and private settlers of Mobile, such as Charles Rochon, Jacques Chauvin, Baudreau de Graveline, and Ricard de La Vigne would send a small cargo of articles to trade and sell with the supply ship Precieyse, to the inhabitants of Veracruz and other ports of Spain.

Rochons' holdings grew, as did his family, and Huve', Missionary at Mobile Bay records the baptism of slaves belonging to Charles Rochon.

Rochon

En la Plaza de la Alameda, a doce dias del mes de Julio de
mil Setecientos noventa y nueve años, Yo D.ⁿ Manuel
de Lanza, Comandante Militar, y Politico de ella, encar-
gado de la Subdelegacion de la Intendencia General, en los
asuntos pertenecientes ala R.^a Hacienda, acompañado
de dos Testigos de asistencia por falta de Escribano, y
con la Intervencion del Guardo Almacenes General, D.ⁿ
Miguel Elora; en Virtud de Orden del Señor Intendente In-
terino D.ⁿ Juan Ventura Morales, para adjudicar en el me-
jor Postor, las Coberturas en Clavores de todos los Edificios
del Puerte Carlota, exceptuando el Cuerpo de Guardias y des-
pues de las formalidades acostumbradas para los Pregones
se remató esta recomposicion en D.ⁿ Agustín Rochon, Ho-
vitante y Vecino de esta Plaza, con las Condiciones siguientes
que le obliga a techar (exceptuando el Cuerpo de Guardia)
Todos los Edificios del citado Puerte en Clavores de la ma-
nera que es Costumbre techar para la mayor seguridad
y duracion de los referidos Edificios, colocando los Clavo-
res bien Unidos clavados, y de sobre puesto asegurado
con sus Lanzas, con obligacion de renovar por adelantado

las que estuvieren inutilizadas: Y ha de rematarse por afuera
las Cubiertas con Tablas todo en la mejor Condicion

2^o ----- Devera mudas un Puntal que se halla inutil
al Extremo de uno de los Almacenes para que se
pueda sostener mejor la Cobertura.

3^o ----- Toda la referida Obra comprada se obliga a dar-
la Concluida, y rematada para el Treinta de No-
viembre proximo Venidero, o antes si puede ser pero
nunca despues: Y luego que este Concluida ha de
avisar al Señor Comandante para que nombre
dos Peritos de Oficio, y que reconozcan si
la Obra esta de Recibo, y rematada en los
terminos que se obligan por esta Contrata, y
entonces se le ha de librar por una Certificacion
de Credito contra las Cajas de la Nueva Orleans, im-
mil y Cincuenta pesos \$, que es el Total
precio en que fue rematada cuyo Contrato hace
de Su espontanea Voluntad, y ala primera, y
Cumplimiento, y quanto lleva relacionado, obs-
ga, su Persona, y bienes, presentes, y futuros
y de Poder, alas Testigos D. S. M. princi-

Palmento, al de la Tortona. General de esta Pro-
vincia, para que le obliguen a ello; y estando
presente, el dho Señor Comandante D.ⁿ Ma-
nuel de Lanza, aceptó este Contrato, en fa-
vor de la Real Hacienda, obligándose a la
Satisfacción del Pago de los Un mil y Cinquen-
ta pesos, luego que por la parte de D.ⁿ
Agustín Rochon se cumpla todo lo que se
contiene en ellas; Y para que conste, lo firmó
el referido D.ⁿ Agustín, los dos Forti-
gos de Asistencia, el Guarda Almacén
General como Interventor, el Situado S.^o Coman-
dante, en el mismo día referido arriba -

Artigo. Juan Baptista Vellerin

Agustín Rochon

Con mi Intervención

Niño Mava

Artigo. José Ant.
Lopez

Manuel de Lanza

[illegible][illegible]

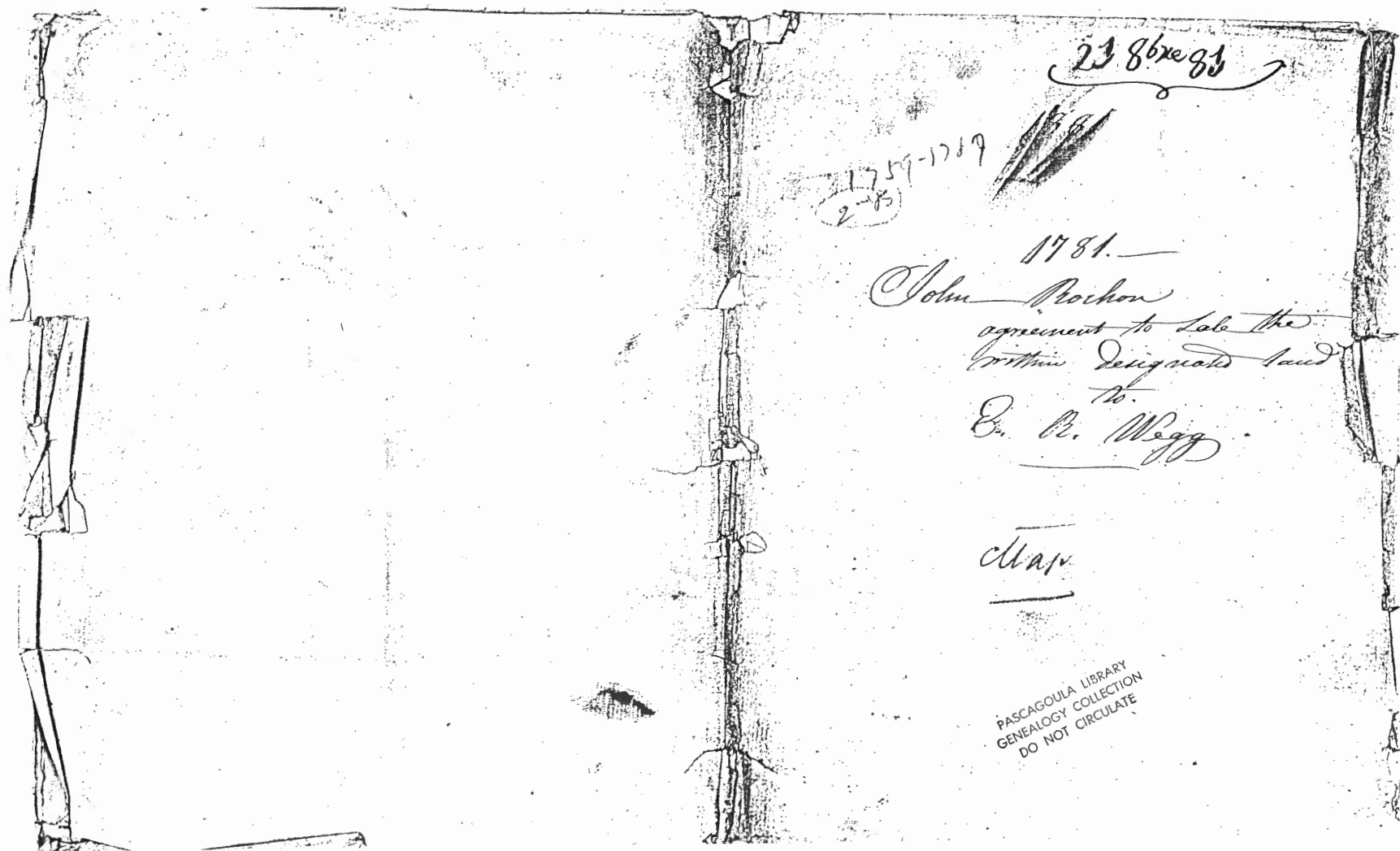
en el mundo
A los 28 del mes de Mayo de 1780 y 40
do Feliz Perunzio y paricio dela y de la Com.
do Feliz Perunzio y paricio dela y de la Com.
do Feliz Perunzio y paricio dela y de la Com.

Die 12 de Julio 1799

*Contrat de l'acquisition d'un terrain
sur la Baye*

1799

*Augustin Rochon
judicial contract with
the King.*



23 86x83

1759-1769
2-18

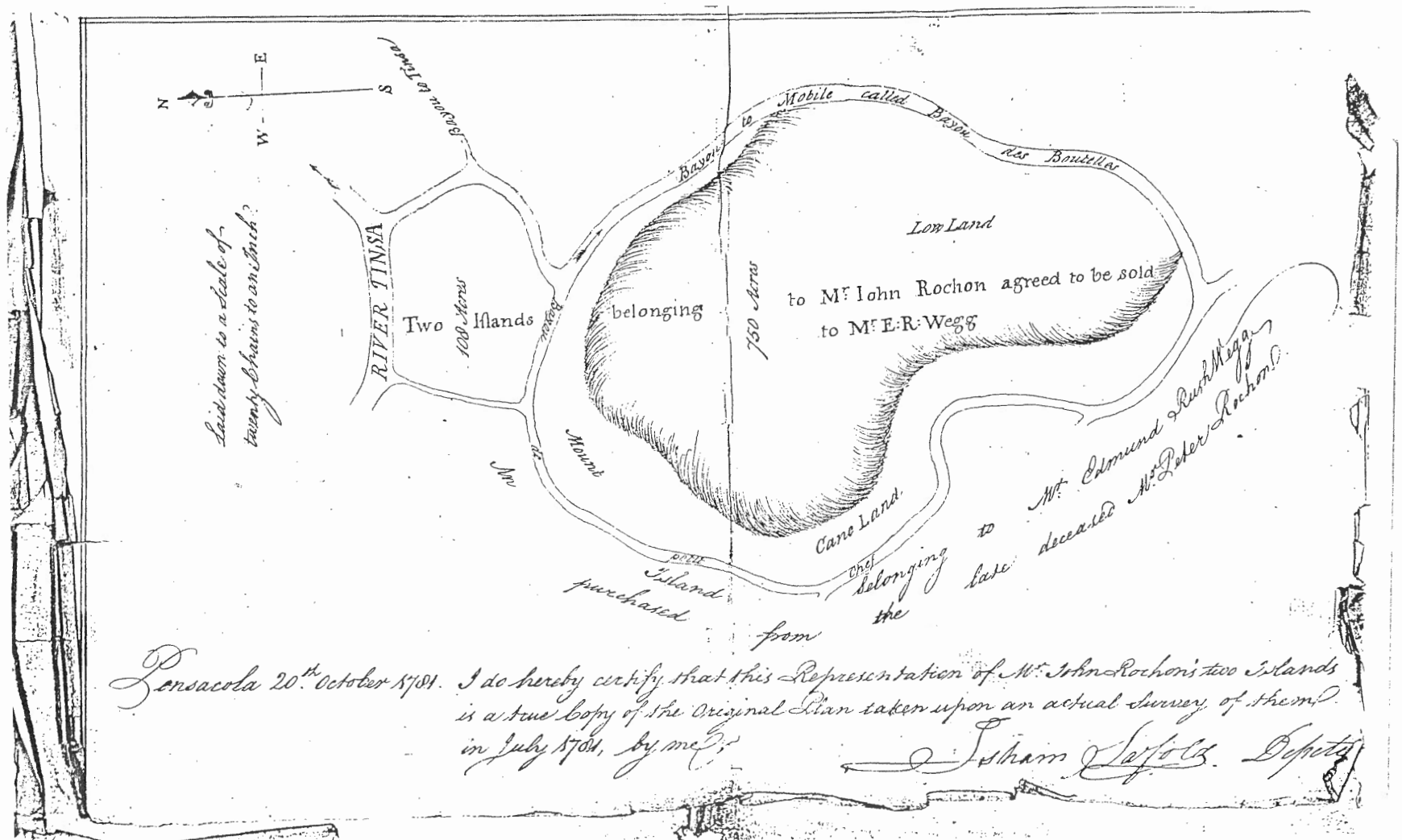
1781.

John Rochon
agreement to take the
written designated land
to.
E. B. Wegg.

Map

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Rochon Family



Rochon

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Or
G. Comand

Don Agustin Rochon, Contrata con G. Fi.
para cubrir los salarios del Juete Carlota la
Una Plaza, ante V. con el dinero q. corresponde
dica: Fue habiendo concluido G. su parte con lo
estipulado en la contrata q. para el efecto cele-
bro con V. a nombre de la D^a Hacienda, a
los doce dias del mes de Julio del presente año;
para q. pudiesen librarse los un mil quinientos
p. en q. dicha obra fue sumada.

A. V. Suplica se sirva mandarse q. G. por puros se
reconozca la referida obra, y encontrandose esta
comparada, disponga se le libe la correspondiente cer-
tificacion de cuenta contra la D^a Caxar de la
Capital: cuya copia sepa merecer a la parti-
cipacion de V. Noche 13 de Nov. de 1779.

Agustin Rochon

Movido fecha utrum supra

Como lo D^o, esta parte, y unirse a este P^orito la Contrata original
que ha otorgado en favor de la D^a Hacienda, nombrando como miembros p.
el reconocimiento de la conclusion de la obra, a los Peritos Juan Alon-
so Carpio y P^oey, a Nicolas Miller, que lo a particular, y Tomas Pico-
dy en los mismos terminos, de manera, que se practicara esta Dil-
igencia, el primer dia que llegue suficiente, que a el modo de que se
pueda reconocer si esta de recibo el trabajo; y Otorgarlo faven

esta Disposición a los Puertos, y al Contratista, quedando
el Guarda-Magasin General en parat aviso para que se fun-
tione en el Puerto, el día como lo refrenda.

Manuel de Sandoval

En el mismo día mes y año Ho el referido Comand.
acompañado con don Santiago de Arizpeña Mando Com-

parecer ante mí a los nombrados en la Diligencia
anterior, y haciéndoles enterado del nombramiento que
de ellos hacia para el reconocimiento de las Cobertu-
ras, de los Edificios del Puerto, aceptaron este en-
cargo, y prometieron con juramento que hicieron
en forma según Derecho de Desempeño fiel, y
legalmente, sin perjuicio de las P. S. Interiores,
lo que firmaron con los Señores Santiago de Arizpeña y Ho
referido Comandante de que doy fe.

John Wiley
James Brindley
test. Juan B. [illegible]

Nicholas Wecker
Don Juan
Pro M. Secretario de
Gobernador

En la Plaza de la Alvorita a los diez y ocho dias del mes
de Noviembre de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve años,
para el reconocimiento de la Conclusion de las Cuentas
del Fuerte Puente se presentaron los nombrados Juan
Alvy, Nicolas Michel, y James Bradley, y acompañando
me con dos Testigos E. Asistencia, y con Intervención
del Guardia Almacén D.ⁿ Miguel Eiland, nos trasladá-
vimos al referido Fuerte, y en cumplimiento de su encargo
Examinamos con toda diligencia toda la referida obra
Contratada por D.ⁿ Augustin Rochon, y dimos que
este havia cumplido exactamente su obligacion y que

~~van la cantidad de \$ 400.00~~
R.^a Hacienda, satisfaciendole la cantidad en que la
havia ajustado: Que lo que llevamos dicho a la Verdad a
cargo del Fomento que han prestado en la Diligencia
donde aceptaron el encargo y Solo si creen de
que si viniere alas primeras Lluvias, o avariar
alguna parte deversá el referido Rochon man-
dar se tapen, por lo que en esta Antelacion
lo firmaron con los referidos Testi-
gos E. Asistencia, Interviniendo el citado

Guarda Almacen e' No el referido Comandante
ti O que soy fer.

John C. Kelly Nicholas Weeks
James Bracey Geo. B. Hermetier
Capt. Juan de la Cruz

Con mi Inter
Miguel Lora
Ammy
Manuel de Sanabes

Dec 25 recd 1899

Received August 1899, signed by
the Camp District Commandant

1899

Augustine Gordon

Station for the National
Road Post Route

151
151
L'an mil sept cent soixante deux le Curé de
après avoir publié en l'église du patron de Notre Dame
paroissiale et donné dispense de deux autres pour bonnes et
véritables raisons entre Joseph Courtyage natif de poitiers
filz de Jean Baptiste Courtyage, et de Luce Marie Quatre touché
filz de son père et mère d'une part: et Catherine Louis boudreau
nature des pascagoula fille de Jean Baptiste boudreau, et
de Catherine Vincenot d'autre part: et ne étant tous
aucun empêchement a l'effet dudit mariage, je me suis tenu
responsable apostolique et l'ave de la paroisse, poitiers
après avoir reçu leur consentement mutuel, leur en don
né benediction nuptiale en présence des parents et Amis
assistants
Joseph Courtyage Louis boudreau
C. Rochon
C. Rochon

Negroes on this country
Orleans to a good Account - There are a Number
of Cattle on the Dauphine the only Stock can live
The Soil is like that of the Coast already described -
26th we entered Mobile Bay ~~which is 30 miles distant from New Orleans~~
to the Fort the 28th - The Soil on the ~~South~~ Side the Bay is
better than that on the Coast - It will fetch Corn and
Garden Stuff and excellent Pasturage - an Inhabitant
called Rochon has by Report above 1000 Head of black
he has likewise a Number of Negroes, who he employs
chiefly to employ in the Tar & Lumber Way, as
he is either ~~unacquainted with making~~ ^{good} Indigo
There are several Houses near
Fort at Mobile - This is a Square with 4 Bast
built of Brick in the Way of Retirement - with a
terrace

Thomas Hetchins Journal 1760

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From the Collection of Francois Deard
DeJUZAN-HOLLINGER-INNERARITY FAMILIES

AND
GENEALOGY AND HISTORY NOTES ON:

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DO NOT CIRCULATE

COLON, ROCHON, TROUILLET, DeJOUY AND VON KREBS FAMILIES AND CONNECTIONS

The introduction of the name of Innerarity on the Gulf Coast at both Pensacola and Mobile was when the firm of Panton, Leslie & Co., opened for business. Panton divided with Mather the commerce of West Florida, and Pensacola became their head business before extending to Mobile, and after doing so, Mather & Strother disappear, and John Joyce (their successor) turned contractor. As merchants of Mobile, Panton, Leslie & Co. petitioned for a vacant lot on Royal Street running back from the river, bounded north by the land of Miguel Esclava, south by vacant land. As granted September 16, 1795, the lot had 60-foot front and according to Olivier, the Spanish governor of Mobile, was eligibly situated for commercial purposes. It was the northeast corner of Royal and Government Streets, extending eastwardly to the river.

Panton, Leslie & Co. had not been long in possession before they determined on a great improvement. At that time Royal Street was the front street, and Panton, Leslie & Co.'s lot was only one of a number of lots extending from the east side of Royal Street toward the river. Their motive was to improve the shallow lagoon that ran between a shell bank that ran the entire length of Royal Street near the shore and created in summer a stagnant and offensive odor. It also interfered with ready access to water of loading depth. The firm determined to fill the marsh out to the shell reef, and therefore filed a petition in due form. It was warmly endorsed by the Spanish governor Olivier, and on April 25, 1798, was granted by Gayoso.

The firm of Panton, Leslie & Co., which began this reclamation, was destined under that and the later name of John Foster & Co., to attain to great importance at Mobile and Pensacola. It was composed at first of John Forbes, William Panton and John Leslie.

Panton was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and, moving to America, he acquired property in South Carolina and Georgia. The American Revolutionary War made him a refugee, and by 1785, if not before, he was in business in Pensacola. He made a specialty

of the Italian trade, in which the firm was aided by the celebrated artist Alessandro

(2)

McGillivray, who is said to have been a silent partner. By 1789 Panton, Leslie & Co. are said to have carried at their chief store a stock of \$50,000. for they had extensive skin-houses and employed clerks. Their fleet at one time consisted of fifteen schooners, and they had branch stores at St. John's, St. Mark's, St. Augustine, Mobile, and a trading establishment at Chickasaw Bluff (near modern Memphis, Tenn.) on the Mississippi. John Forbes was once in their house at New Providence, but in 1793, when he was twenty-four years old, he was in Mobile with a home and testifying he was a member of the firm. In this proceeding he is spoken of as an Englishman of Tensas (Ingles de Tensas). In 1799 when Ellicott visited Mobile and the vicinity, found him residing in Mobile. The change of name of the firm was in 1804, on the death of Panton, who lived at Pensacola. John Forbes was the son of James Forbes and Sarah Gordon of Scotland, and at least two sisters outlived him in the old country. In the latter part of his life John Forbes was to live at Matanzas, Cuba. It is said he never married, but left two daughters.

On the withdrawal of the interests of Panton & Leslie, the brothers John and James Innerarity took their places. All were related by blood or marriage. John and James were the sons of John Innerarity and Henrietta Panton, the sister of William Panton of this Indian trade firm. John Innerarity was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, November 11, 1783. The date of James Innerarity's birth is not given.

The old Custom House in Mobile, St. Francis and Royal Streets, marks the site of the stores of Forbes & Co., whose property also included St. Francis Street, and even beyond to the north, for in Spanish times this was no thoroughfare, says Hamilton. The southernmost 90 feet was bought October 12, 1801, by Panton, Leslie & Co. from the widow Augustin Rochon. It extended back 213 feet to St. Charles Street (present St. Joseph Street). William Simpson, on behalf of the firm, paid \$800 in drafts on the royal treasury. From here the main business of Panton & Forbes was done.

The American Historical Review (Vol. 2, pp.701) gives the following on James Innerarity:

"James Innerarity, native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1796, and was leading clerk in the celebrated trading establishment of Panton, Leslie & Co., who had

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been engaged in a mammoth trade with the Southern Indians from the year of 1780. This firm had six houses besides its principal establishment at Pensacola. In 1803, James Innerarity became a partner. He resided in Mobile and took great interest in all public matters, and in 1817 was president of the commissioners of the town of Mobile. The members of this firm in all periods of existence were Scotsmen and all related. They were influential with the government under which they lived, and exercised unmeasured control over the Indian tribes with which they dealt."

The Rev. John Davidson in his "Inverarie and the Earldom of Garioch", published at Edinburg, Scotland, by David Douglas (and at Aberdeen by A. Brown & Co.) in 1878, gives extensive references to the Leslies and the Pantons, the connections of the Innerarity family.

Marquis James, the writer whose novel "Andrew Jackson and the Border Raider" was published in the early 1830's, wrote to Mr. Lewis A.R. Innerarity (2 Recr Street, New York) the following of James Innerarity, the head of Forbes & Co. of Pensacola:

"Innerarity spent his time alternately between Pensacola and Mobile, in both of which places Forbes & Co. maintained a trading house..... There is very little in print on Innerarity. Faron & Bassett's biography of Jackson mention him... It is possible that R.L.Campbell's "Historical Sketches of Florida" may have something to say about him, but in main my vague picture of this interesting man was put together from casual references here and there, derived from the study of a vast number of manuscripts, and from my perusal of General Jackson's report to the Secretary of State on the Vidal incident. This is printed in the American State Papers (Foreign Relations 4, and Misc. 2) and is voluminous. In full I would say that it runs as long as my entire book. Reference to Panton, Leslie & Co. and its successor Forbes & Co., and to Innerarity and various others I have found in copies of the Spanish archives in the Lawson-McGhee Library in Knoxville; retired classified files, Creek and Seminole, in the Indian Bureau at Washington, Etc..."

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A letter of Mr. Lewis A. E. Innerarity (2 Rector Street, New York) gives the following later valuable Innerarity notes:

"My grandmother Johnstone was the youngest daughter of Dr. James Brown Johnstone of Kircaldy, Scotland. He was, I am informed, a distinguished professor at the University of Edinburg. He married a Miss Green, the daughter of William Green, a banker of Dublin, Ireland. Dr. Johnstone had eight sons, one of whom (James F. O.) was knighted by Queen Victoria for distinguished services. He was a surgeon of the 33rd Foot Regiment, and, I am told, saw service in the Crimean War.

"My grandfather, John Forbes Innerarity, was educated at Oxford University, and took his medical degree at the University of Edinburg. I believe my father now (1934) has his diploma. My grandfather's bible contains the following entries:

1. James Francis Hamilton Wemyss Innerarity....28 September 1838 Kircaldy
2. John Williams Gillespie Innerarity....8 October 1839 - La Heloise
3. Elizabeth Jane Marie Louise....31 May 1841 - La Heloise, Mantanzas (Cuba)
4. Heloise Henriette....12 December 1842 - Coffee Plantation at Plantonia, near San Juan de los Remedios (Cuba)
5. Fanny Charlotte....24 March 1844 - Mobile, Alabama
6. James Johnstone....3 December 1845 - St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Alabama
7. Albert Hamilton Wemyss....10 January 1847 - Ann Street, Mobile, Alabama
8. Emanuel Swedenborg....7 December 1849 - Mobile, Alabama
9. Margaret Isabel....3 December 1851 - Mobile, Alabama
- 10-11. Boy and Girl (Twins)....3 October 1853 (in the 6th month). Girl died in 14 hours, boy in 8 hours. Mother had Yellow Fever.¹
12. Helena Victoria....30 December 1854 - Ann Street, Mobile, Alabama
13. Lewis Minor Innerarity....7Ann Street, Mobile, Alabama (Died).

DIED

November 1, 1868: John Forbes Innerarity (about 56) - Corner of Ann Street and Old Shell Road, Mobile, Alabama

January 22, 1880: Fanny W. J. Innerarity (about 43) - Second Street, New Orleans.

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"My father tells me that his grandfather (James Innerarity) married a Spanish countess, who owned very large coffee and sugar plantations in Cuba. He does not know her name. There are a number of court records involving litigation over land owned by the family. I am sorry I haven't the citations available here. One was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court (circa 1906) and is reported (I think) in 203 U. S. Reports. The title is Forbes et al vs. Dalgour. It gives a very long list of heirs. One million nine hundred odd thousand acres of land in Florida were involved. My father was one of the defendants. Another suit in the Alabama courts was decided sometime between 1910 and 1913, involving the land comprising substantially all of the business district of the City of Mobile. There are two other Supreme Court cases in which the Inneraritys figure. One is reported (I think) in 11 Wall.

"I understand that there is a Fred Innerarity (the Rector in charge of the Episcopal Cathedral of Toronto, Ontario) who has a full family history; but I have never communicated with him.

"Douglas' Baronage, printed in about 1760, shows seven Barons of Innerarity...in a straight line originating in about 1260, the original ancestor being the ancestor of the present Duke of Argyll (or Airlie) family. This publication contains extensive references to the ^{INNERARITY} Innerarity (or Inverquharity) family, and shows a number of family trees in which John and James Inverquharity appear. I procured a copy of this work (intwo volumes) from London for about \$12.50. Douglas' Baronage is out of print, but I procured Photostats of the pages (Four) for \$2.50 from the New York Public Library....."

"My cousin Mrs. Joseph Alfred Blythe (586 Walnut Street, New Orleans) can doubtless give.....a great deal more information about the family than I. In fact I have never made any effort to compile any data; and the information I have, outside the Bible record, resulted from my inquiry of the Librarian of the New York Public Library (after I had read of the exploits of the 'Knight of Inverquharity' in Sir Walter Scott's 'Quentin Durward'. As you doubtless know, the letters 'nn' and 'ny' are used interchangeably in Scottish names. The letters 'quh' are pronounced as 'sh' in 'where'.

"Mrs. Blythe is the daughter of my aunt Mrs. Lillie DuCros (nee Helena Victoria Inner-

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-arity) of New Orleans..now deceased.

"My Father (L. M. Innerarity of Laurel, Maryland) advises me that Messrs. Hamilton, Kinnear & Beaton, G. C., of Edinburg were trustees under my Grandfather's will, and should be able to give all desired information." "James Innerarity married beautiful Louise Trouillet, and in his own or her name (says Hamilton) acquired land."

The government of the Mobile district was, of course, military at first..with a general in charge.....During the Creek war the territorial legislature of Mississippi (on January 21, 1814 - after the battle of the Holy Ground) passed an act for the incorporation of the Mobile citizens. Under it, on March 11, 1814, a meeting of the inhabitants was held at the house of M. McKinsey with Josiah Blakely in the chair, and it was resolved to hold the election at the dwelling house of Wilson Garmon. These residences cannot be identified, but were no doubt like the few Spanish one-story buildings (or story and a half with dormer windows) still remaining in Mobile. Lewis Judson, James Innerarity and B. Dubroca were appointed commissioners (inspectors we would now call them), and Innerarity and Samuel Acree (the lawyer) formed a committee to prepare a few translations of the act into French, to be posted up conspicuously in public places. These peaceful affairs were contemporaneous with General Jackson's march to Horse Shoe Bend. The polls were accordingly opened at Garmon's on Monday, March 14, from ten to four o'clock. Lewis Judson, James Innerarity, B. Dubroca, P. H. Bobart, T. Powell, A. Hobbesow, and S. H. Garrow were duly elected Commissioners of the town of Mobile: Miguel Salava treasurer, Michael McKinsey collector, and Dominique Salles assessor....a mixture (says Hamilton) of the old and the new stocks. How many property owners were there to vote we do not know, but three years later at a similar election, only seventeen voters were mentioned, although we have the names of over a hundred male residents.

The next day the Commissioners were sworn in to office by Josiah Blakely, as one of the justices of the quorum of Mobile County. James Innerarity was elected President, and McKinsey clerk. On March 16th, a business meeting was held, its first acts being the appointment of a committee on rules on motion of S. H. Garrow, and then a resolution establishing the boundaries of the town and of the three wards, and also one fixing the tax rate at

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twelve and a half cents on the hundred dollars. The town limits began at Choctaw Point, then ran due west to where a perpendicular line due north would strike Hurrell's Ford over Bayou Chateaugay (Three Mile Creek), thence down that creek to the east side of the river, thence south to the beginning. These are substantially what the boundaries have now long been; but an act of the legislature of December 1, 1814, made them triangular, running from Choctaw Point to a place 200 paces above the Portage on Bayou Chateaugay, thence down the bayou to its mouth, thence down the river and bay to the place of beginning.

The above information shows with the beginning of Mobile as a town at the beginning of American times and places James Innerarity as a prominent and responsible asset by his ~~election~~ election to the first City Commission as "first commissioner executive. He was often referred to by his previous business connections as the managing man for Forbes & Co., and Zaick's old corner (SW Dauphin and Royal Streets) was owned by that progressive firm. It can be noted that the progressiveness of James Innerarity was a "go further" spirit, and that from the gabled Church of the Immaculate Conception at SW Conti and Royal Streets to Dauphin Street and thus including Van Antwerp's corner, was later the property of James Innerarity, who seems to have acquired it from John Joyce.

James Innerarity was elected president of the ~~new~~ second board of Commissioners of Mobile (1815), although Lewis Judson was also a member. During Innerarity's incumbency on the board, the construction of Water Street took place from Government to the market place at Dauphin Street. This great improvement, giving Mobile its first street east of Royal Street, was accomplished during this and the next year (1815-1816), largely by the cooperation of John Forbes & Co. and Lewis Judson, who moved their fences voluntarily and contributed to payment of expense in consideration of a grant claim to lands between the projected street and their fence to the west.

Appearing in The Mobile Daily Commercial Register and Patriot (July 11, 1838) is the following notice published in both Spanish and English, and among the oldest of the later records of American Mobile, with which James Innerarity had a part:

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A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THIS NOTICE INTO ENGLISH:

"This Society was organized the 16th of June last, by a very large meeting of Spanish subjects and citizens of Mobile, held at the dwelling place of Don Miguel de Salava (#92 Royal Street). The object of the meeting was stated by the Vice-Consul of Spain, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

President: Don Miguel de Salava
Vice-President: Don Jaime (James) Immerarity
Secretary: Don Bartolomeu Lopez
Treasurer: Don Eugene Latady¹

Directors: Rev. John Babin, Don Claro Fernandez, Dr. Don Fernando Moreno, and Don Ramon Soto

The Rt. Reverend Bishop M. Fortier was elected an Honorary Director, with the privilege of a vote and of the Chair.

The object of this Society is to promote the prosperity of the Spanish citizens residing in Mobile; to extend the hand of beneficence to their fellow-countrymen who may stray hither, and to relieve generally the necessities of the unfortunate, the orphan and the widow."

Notes: The Don Miguel de Salava (correctly Don Miguel de Siderio de Salava - Sr., as he always signed himself: M. D. Salava) was the eldest son of the Great Don Miguel de Salava, who figured as Spanish Commissary of Mobile, and who died before 1824.

The French dramatist Marc Antoine Jacques Rochon de Chabannes, who was born in Paris January 25, 1730, and died there on May 15, 1800, was a connection of the Mobile Rochon family. Rochon de Chabannes wrote a great number of successful comedies, published under the titles: "Theatre" (1786), "Glorious Nobility" (1776) and "Philosophic and Moral Maxims" (1769). A rare copy of his "Le Jalous" (comedy in five acts in free verse) sold for a high price at the American Art Association - Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York City, on Tuesday November 27, 1924.

The above shows that as both d'Iberville and de Bienville were both titles added to the sur-name of LeCoyne (e.g. "Sieur d'Iberville", "Sieur de Bienville", "Sieur de Chateaugus", "Sieur de Ste. Helene", and the other titles on the brothers LeCoyne); so "de Chabannes" was added to the name of Rochon. The Coat-of-Arms of Rochon de Chabannes, if located through records in Paris, could be added and incorporated into the Coat-of-Arms of the

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The Kreb's blood came into the connections of this family history by the marriage, as we have seen, of Genevieve Isabelle de Martonne (Baroness) to Pierre Brillat. The following family history of Baron Franz von Kreb and his connections bring into light some of his people:

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Baron von Krebs (born in Castle Guchen), whose towers rise above the Danube waters of the Mosel River into the Rhine province of Germany). He married a daughter of Joseph Simon de la Pointe and Jeanne Pulnet of Canada (his wife). From this union were three sons:

- (1) Francois Krebs - who married Marie Louise de Belle Isle, daughter of M^{re} de Belle Isle and Marie Louise de Guillerie de l'Isle - Guillery (his wife).
- (2) Pierre Krebs - who married Aline Petset (Petite ?) of Pascagoula. It is said that from this marriage are descended the Sandeen, Senans, Frye, Demoreyn, and Rapiers and descendants of Mobile.

- (3) Hugo Krebs - who married Marie de Joyeuse, of New Orleans. Marie was the daughter of Madame Jean Diard (nee Francine de Mau), plantation owner and army officer in Haiti. M. Diard & M^{re} Diard were the parents of Francois Diard, who came to New Orleans at the turn of the 18th century and married Euphrosine Rapioult, the daughter of Therese Billeron (the cousin of Bienville) and her husband Renee Rapioult, of St. Louis. Marie and New Orleans. M. & M^{re} Renee Rapioult were also grand parents of Joseph Krebs Diard (of New Orleans and later of Mobile) who married Adeline Jourdan. The latter couple were the parents of Charles Diard - who married Sarah Antonia Parker (of Mobile), daughter of Louis Adelaide Delage (of Mobile) and Robert Howell (of Albany, N.Y.).

- (4) Don Antonio Krebs - who married Captain Antoine Harbours (or Harbours), mentioned as belonging to the French Navy. Their daughter Anna Harbours (she spells her name the Spanish way) became the wife of Don Enrique Grinarez, the most distinguished figure in the whole ghostly company. For, in the archives of the Indies at Seville is a copy of a letter signed by Don Bernarde de Calves (the governor of Louisiana) proposing to the King of Spain that Don Enrique, Captain in the Regiment of Navarra, be made governor of Mobile. The date of this document is May 26, 1781. There are in the same archives two other papers relating to Grinarez. One announces his promotion to be lieutenant-colonel for distinguished merits contracted at the capture of Mobile (in 1780); and the other is the royal license granted Grinarez to marry Dona Ana Harbours.

A descendant of Hugo Krebs and Marie de Joyeuse (but whether immediate or not is not stated) was Joseph Krebs. As related in family records, he married the daughter of William Fisher, the owner of the Fisher Tract and other property in Mobile. His (J. Krebs') sister Josephine Krebs became the progenitress of the Belmeo Family of Pascagoula and Mobile. And another sister, Aurentie Krebs, married Eugene Latady.

Caroline Krebs was married in great state (July 13, 1830) to Henry G. De Grice, in her

father's house at NW corner of Conti and Hamilton Streets in Mobile. She had for her bride's maid her stately sister Miss Florida Krebs, long an early specialite of Mobile.

Henry G. Humphries was a notable man of Mobile (said to be very handsome), and was successful cotton man before the War Between the States. He was a member of the secession convention in Montgomery (from Mobile County) in 1861; provost-marshal at Mobile, 1862-63, and enrolling officer, 1864-65. He had a long lineage beginning with Sir John Humphries, a native of Dorsetshire, England, who was a member of the illustrious House of Bute. John's wife was Lady Lucy, daughter of Baron Clinton, 11th Earl of Lincoln. Sir John was deputy governor of Massachusetts. A descendant, John J. Humphries, moved to Columbus, Mississippi, and there engaged largely in cotton planting. His son Dr. W.H. Humphries was a trustee for the Mississippi College for Women. And his son, Henry G. Humphries, settled in Mobile in 1819.

One of the handsomest edifices and residences was the house that stood on the southeast corner of St. Louis-Conception Streets in Mobile (until torn down and built over by the first Greyhound Bus station). And it was there his daughter Marie Humphries became the wife of Hon. Marion Gaines of Austin, Texas. This beautiful old Humphries home for 10 years before demolition became the home of Mrs. Nina Hood Boykin (daughter of the late O.J. Hood).

At the old Krebs home, NW corner of Conti and Hamilton Streets: It was occupied in 1865 by Louis D. Krebs; by Mrs. M. Krebs in 1866; in 1878 by L.D. Krebs; and in 1880 by Miss Florida Krebs, by whom (in 1881) it was sold to the Mobile Library Association. It became the site of the first Mobile Public Library. When the library was moved in 1885, the old home became the property of J. Howard Wilson...and still later by H. Hoffman.

.....There is a note about the Chevalier de Belle Isle, whose lovely daughter married Sieur Francois Krebs. The chevalier arrived in these parts June 4, 1761, on the ship Portefaix from France, along with DeGuillerie and DeGyrene (whose names play much part in this family history and narrative) and Babes, Jones, Jéant (Petot I or Petot II) and Vivie (whose names do not). His archives in Paris record a grant under the charter of the Western Company (September 7, 1719) to Count de Belle Isle, chevalier at the court of Louis XIV of France, and general of the marines in Louisiana (in 1730). Belle Isle arrived

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to have come over to occupy his grant and grow up with the country.

Going further back into the judicial records of Spanish times in Mobile, we find for the first few years transactions are in French (or in both French and Spanish). But as the hold of Spain grew stronger, hers became the sole official language. The Trouillet division of 1786, before Commandant Favrot, was in French, but others were altogether in Spanish.

On March 15, 1786, we find Pierre Trouillet petitioning for the dissolution of the partnership with his brother Jean Trouillet, and for division of the property...Pierre wishing to leave for New Orleans. Jean Trouillet was the husband of Elisabeth Chastang, and they were parents of Marguerite Trouillet, born in Mobile on November 6, 1785, and baptized July 7, 1786.

The neighborhood of old Fort Louis de la Mobile (the first Mobile settlement at 27-Mile Bluff on Mobile River) was not deserted, for in 1792 the Widow Rochon obtained the very site, named "The Bluff", described as "land 12 arpens front by 40 deep, being a piece of land called 'the Old Fort', distant about nine miles from this place, situated on Mobile River". A short distance below this James Innerarity established a cotton plantation on which to work the negroes of his wife, Eloise Isabelle Trouillet, as she owned a sugar bar accustomed to agriculture. He applied for a tract "40 arpens on the river by 30 deep, situated on both sides of a small spring (bottom commonly known by the name of Fond de Lourse (otherwise the Old Fort Spring)". It was situated between the plantation belonging to Dubroca and St. Philip and that of Rochon's at the Old Fort on the river. B. Dubroca and Peter Chastang testify that the tract is vacant, and Peres grants it April 6, 1809, the intendancy being closed. Two years later we find a grant to Isabelle Karbonne bounded north by (James) Innerarity's habitation and on the south by that of St. Philip.

A map of Township #2 North Range East Land District Southern Part of Alabama, examined and approved January 26, 1849 (and signed by James H. Weakley, Surveyor of the Public Lands in Alabama)....shows us 240 acres with a full frontage on the river marked "4" owned by Augustin Rochon (next south of the land of James Callier....the property was several miles above the meeting of the Tombigbee and the Alabama (to Mobile River)).

Biloxi, near Mobile, always continued a settlement, even if across its bay to the east the memory of Fort Maurepas was lost in the oaks and pines of that promontory. Piernas early made a grant to the widow of Baptiste Christian, who had lived at Biloxi since her birth; and a little later Mathurin and Careaux obtained land at Dumanon Point, bounded south by the sea and east by "the mouth of the Bay of the Old Fort", for cultivation and other uses. James Innerarity in 1809 became the owner of Round Island, once the property of Frances Krebe.²

Few documents survive in the Mobile Archives of the later English period in Mobile, and the one deed in the Translated Records is so indefinite, says Hamilton,³ in description as not to be of much aid. But its form of "grant, bargain, sell" and the rest of it with the "to have and to hold" is at least a reminder of English Procedure. One paper is dated February 2, 1775, and by it Augustin Rochon buys three lots (for \$100), with a house all falling to pieces. The sellers are Margaret Belluque, Francis Fieure (Fievre F), Martonne (Martha) Dubroca and Louisa Rochon. The property is a double lot, that is, extending east and west from street to street, bounded on the south by Henry Driececl, and on the north in part by the vacant lot also conveyed and the lot of J.B. Lefleaux...the vacant lot in turn being bounded on the north and west by unnamed streets.

This same property became the subject of litigation in American times between the covetous Kennedys (Joshua and William) and the heirs of Rochon; and in this way we learn its location to have been at the southeast corner of Conception and Government Streets. It seems that the original grantee was B.F. Fievre, probably the ancestor to the parties selling to Rochon. Augustin Rochon married Louisa Fievre, and she as his widow resided there...with the yard, fruit trees and park overlooking the common - at least until 1780, the year the Spanish under Galvez conquered Mobile from the British. Whether Madame Rochon was there later or not was the point in the suit, which depended on whether U.S. Commissioner Crawford reported in 1814 that she had lived there "36 years" or "36 years ago". Marie Jeanne Lapointe, the mother of the wife of Orbanne Delouy, must have been the first wife

of Rochon.¹ At the time (February 5, 1780) when Calves was sieging Mobile, the British burned the home of the widow Augustin Rochon at the SE corner of Conception and Government Streets, no doubt to enable the fort the better to command the neighborhood.²

During the occupancy of Mobile by the Spanish there were 13 pastors of the little Church of the Immaculate Conception until American times. The first entries during this period in the church records are by Father Salvador de Esperanza, who describes himself as "parish priest of the Mercedarian Order". Almost his first duty was to enter Augustin(there must be a page or so missing).....

The energetic Pierre Rochon, the master contractor of Mobile during British times, (and the son of Charles Rochon and Henriette Colon) according to Lorimer's report in 1771, made all necessary repairs on the barracks and stockade at Fort Charlotte and on boats to be sent to Maldimar at Pensacola, as well as at Croftown on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Lorimer's Report hints the effect of the abandonment of the fort for residence of troops. By April 1771, the work at Croftown was finished.

It is pleasant, says Hamilton,³ to turn to the side lights in the correspondence between Pierre Rochon and the general (Haldimand). Rochon was compelled by his wife's illness in April (1771) to remain at Mobile, and from there he sends a few dozen fowls as a compliment. He was then building boats, one a schooner for the government, but had to wait until the middle of May for a sail maker from New Orleans. His own schooner was taken for carrying guns, but he has the policy to express himself as satisfied about it. He asks that his white workmen have rations at the royal tariff, which he will repay if not allowed. To Pensacola he sends over diables (despite the name, the peaceful articles we call leg barts) and two pairs of oxen. Once Pierre Rochon expresses the intention of coming to Pensacola after finishing his work at Mobile, which would be June 20, 1771. He was anxious to obtain further employment "in order to refit his house spoiled by the bad conduct of his children" but he does not let us into the particulars of this domestic affair. This home may have been at Dog River, whence his later letters are dated.

Pierre Rochon was also a slave holder, and his clear, bold signature to the negro Sep-

tismal entries contrasts strangely to the cramped hand of Pere (Father) Ferdinand, the Acadian, who was parish priest. This good father continues his ministrations during English times in Mobile. The same forms, the same words all in French as before, continue in this record, in the same thin book that had been paged and issued to him in 1757 by the French commandant. Ferneret, E. Roi (the Indian interpreter), Montelinart, Lussac, Trouillet, Girard, A. Rochon, as well as Pierre Rochon, Chastang, DeMouy, Grelot, Carriere, Badon, Monlouis and others, bring their children and slaves to Pere Ferdinand for baptism as in the old days, or to attest his entries as they chat with the good father of French times and friends. The inhabitants of Mobile were not able to support him, however, and about 1771 he retired to New Orleans. 26 of them earnestly petitioned next year for his recall, and Governor Chester warmly recommended it, and that a salary be allowed him. He soon returned to Mobile, although Lord Hillsborough refused the salary and we can imagine the good priest's welcome home.¹

Sir Robert Farmer, the English governor of Mobile for many years, first found 98 French families, and of these almost 40 remained, withdrawing largely to their river and bay lands and there raising cattle. Lt. McLellan was sent to New Orleans to induce the French to move to Mobile and Pensacola, but in this he was unsuccessful. Pierre Rochon, who was to be the master contractor of Mobile, and who did most of the fort repairs in later French times too of the Mobile inhabitants who remained. A great many of the French having relatives and friends in New Orleans on the founding of that city in 1718 followed Bienville there. Many of the French inhabitants as well could not subject themselves to be ruled by the British, entertaining the thought that the treaty of Paris would deprive them of both home and land and living.

The British, however, set to work the first thing to improve Mobile and much construction work and repairs was done.... The receipt of Pierre Rochon of April 9, 1763, for payment for all the labor performed by him has also come down in the Maldinand Papers. It is stated he did the work by order of Major Farmer of the 13th Regiment, and Farmer's account shows that Rochon received in all 2232 Pounds. A certificate dated April 13th, of officers of the 34th and 22nd Regiments, shows that the work was satisfactory. A note says Lt. Pittman connected with the great survey of Mobile in British times, on April 8, 1763, paid

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Pierre Rochon 22½ pounds for repairing a boat for Pittman "to survey the lakes with".¹ Family as well as Mobile history records tell us that Pierre Rochon grew so popular (and we can readily imagine he was now in great demand) that after a short while the patriotic British at Pensacola were up in arms about this Frenchman's taking their business away.

In the summer of 1771, we read of only a small amount of sickness in Mobile and the garrison of the fort proper. And in November (1771) we find Haldimand corresponding with Pierre Rochon II at Pensacola, who speaks of the death of his father. The mantle, says Hamilton, had descended on worthy shoulders, and the young man announces that he will carry on his father's agreements and intentions..... The last letter from Pierre Rochon I was dated July 11, 1771, from Mobile. Haldimand no doubt missed his old friend when, on November 28, 1771, he was in Mobile to attend a congress of the Chickasaws.

The Eslava Bay Tract below Arlington or Garrow's Bend on Mobile Bay (which is different from the Eslava Mill Tract) was by the Spanish Commandant Osorno granted Michael Arden as a cotton plantation on March 26, 1803. The Diego McVey Tract of 4, 374.09 acres was a claim of Cornelius McCurtain, who seems to have purposes. 20 acres at the mouth of Dog River was in 1798 the property of John (Jean) Trouillet at a place called Bateau Fanchon. He wanted it for cattle, of which he had a large stock.

Across Dog River was where lived Pierre Rochon I, Hamilton says, for much of Hollinger Island stood in Rochon's name, the origin of its modern title. The 800 arpens which he all was to get from James Innerarity as the executor of Troillet's widow (nee Isabelle Rochon), his mother-in-law, was probably south of Deer River, and not on the island.

Mary Rochon, widow of Arbanne DeKouy, for \$400 sold John Murrell 1,200 arpens situated "by the junction of Dog River, about three leagues south of Mobile, belonging to her deceased husband, acquired by grant of Corondelet. It was bounded on the north by Moultrie Creek and lands of Charles Lelandie, on the south by another creek (Cedar, in a later deed) and the same estate, on the west by public lands, and on the east by Dog River. Four months later Murrell sold the tract to Eliphalet Beebe, and he in 1810 conveyed half of it to A. Beebe for \$300. This is the Beebe Tract at the mouth of Hall Mill Creek.²

The most prominent re-grant of the Mobile territory was that made by Governor Arden

rest of Dauphin Island to Joseph More - the origin, in fact, of the existing title to that historic spot. More's petition of July 31, 1781, is dated at New Orleans, and says that he is an inhabitant of that city. Calves the next day directs Orinaest to investigate the matter, and if the land is vacant to put More in possession, and return the proceedings made out "in continuation" with the commissioners - a substitute for the instrument on the original papers by officials in our practice. September of the same year there was a report by Charles Parent, Arbanne (Arbanne) DeMour, Dubross, and Louis, Patriote, who had been called on for evidence.

St. Francis Street east of Royal, like Dauphin and even Conti Streets, was represented only by a lane to the river. In 1811 the free mulatta Mary Jeanne was living with her children in a little house at what is now the SE corner of St. Francis and Royal Streets. This was next south of another place of Simon Andre which crossed on St. Michael Street. John Forbes & Co. desired the Mary Jeanne place, as it extended 26 toises eastwardly, and was bounded on the south by the lane going to the river. So they exchanged with her, giving her a place twelve toises front, somewhere on the south side of Church Street, in the rear of the town. There they obligated themselves to build her a house 26 by 18 (French) feet "like the house of Peter Lorandine (Pierre Laurendine), with a double chimney of brick," and they paid her \$40 cash besides.¹ Thus these merchants got an outlet to the river from their main house. North of Forbes, on the west side of Royal, the residents are not so easy to make out, except that the site of the northwest corner of Royal and St. Michael was the residence of Arbanne (DeMour) by 1802.²

St. Michael is a Spanish name but one of the curiosities of Mobile is that it is not in the surviving records applied to that street, says Hamilton. It did not extend east of Royal, and west to our St. Joseph it is called St. Jago at first, and later St. Francis, while west of St. Joseph it was in 1811 known as Urbaine Street, from the residence of "Monsieur Urbaine" DeMour at the NE corner corner of Royal. Hugo Krebs came from north of

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André (or Andry) on Royal (with the title confirmed in 1812 to his heirs²), and beyond him was George Tucker, the English carpenter of Pantou, Leelle & Co. In 1801, James Innerarity was granted what is now the SE corner of Royal and St. Louis Streets, bounded on the north by that unopened street.

The first known sale of land ascertained by the new line to be within the United States was that of C.U. Delhouy..for 230 (October 23, 1800) to John Brewer of 20 by 40 arpens between lands of said Brewer and Dubroca. C.U. Delhouy was the ancestor of the Mobile family of that name.

Across Mobile Bay a Spanish map shows settlements above the old French Villages³ (Aldeas), but none at modern Howard's; and about Montrose have been found silver coins and antiquities more likely of this than DeSoto's time. J.B. Lerandine had six or seven arpens with house and kitchen on it, at Red Bluff, about the site of the British summer camp of Croftown; and Lt. Ferriest was to buy it in 1805 for \$120⁽³⁾. This ~~neighborhood~~ neighborhood near Rock Creek in later times was the site of kilns. Isabelle Marbonne, the widow of Cyprien bell, obtained a tract of 20 arpens front at the Bluff in order to put her slaves at making brick and tile. And we have already seen the judicial proceedings by which Farner & Co. purchased the Trouillet yard there (in 1811).⁴

This ends the writing and recording of the family history of the descendants and connections of the Chevalier de Jazan. This family history includes many notable people who were the makers of the history of the Gulf Coast Territory under the five flags that flew over the country now known as the State of Alabama...a family history to be proud of which is not only a gift to posterity but a monument to its people and to the land!

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Dept.
Rochon Family**

Also See:

- 1. Rochon & related families*